SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Girl from THEATRE—2-8:80—A Black Sheep.
PLACE THEATRE—2-8-Gambols.
ERBOCKER THEATRE—2-8-The Serenade.
R & BIAL'S—2-8-Gayest Manhattan.
M THEATRE—2-8:20—The First Gentleman Annual Exhibition.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—8:15—Vaudeville.

PASTOR 8—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

WALLACK 8—2—8:18—Miss Manhattan.

14TH STREET THEATRE—2—8:15—Sweet Inniscarra

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW.

New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Greek irregulars crossed the fron-tier of Thessaly and fighting with the Turks en-sued. ——Spanish operations in the Philip-ter Britannia, to avoit racing in German wa-ters. — The French have put down the re-tellion in the Tahitian Island, captured Queen Mamai and sent her into exile for life to New-

DOMESTIC.-Governor Black sent a message to the Legislature, making the Raines lay amendments an emergency measure. company was incorporated to build an under-ground rapid-transit road from the City Hall to One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. Warrants were issued in Chicago for the officials of the broken Globe Savings Bank; the cash and bonds of the Illinois State University involved in the failure amount to \$823,000. The situation in the flooded districts of the Mississippi River in the flooded districts of the form of the safety of the Louisiana levees. — Mrs. Leland Stanford insured her life for \$1,000,000. Leland Stanford, Jr., University being the bene

CITY.-Mayor Strong's message to the Legislature vetoing the Greater New-York Charter was made public. —— A reception was given by the Authors' Club in honor of Ambassador Pore Authors' Club in honor of Ambassador Por-r. — The Patriarchs dissolved. — Coun-l for the E. S. Dean Company issued a state-= Stocks were weak and lower.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day. Fair and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 46; average, 47%.

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

Mayor Strong's veto of the charter in behalf the people of this city is an honorable and ghly commendable act, though it still leaves him committed to the support of numerous provisions which are not generally acceptable. It for war and a little more eagerness to sit down is not surprising that the veto caused almost universal astonishment, inasmuch as the Mayor at the last hearing in his office took particular pains to defend the charter against the general attack which had been made upon it. It seems to us that he would have done better if he had withheld that encomium and made it a part of the communication which he sent to the Legislature yesterday, thus avoiding a certain semblance of frivolity in dealing with an issue of momentous importance. That, however, is not a vital consideration, but a question of appropriateness, as to which the Mayor can please himself without | ing down on the island with our idle and unocharming others. The main thing is the veto, and that, so far as it goes, is an excellent piece of work.

The Tribune said a few days ago that Mayor Strong, in deciding whether to give or withhold the city's consent to an enactment profoundly affecting its credit and welfare, was bound to act conscientiously according to his present judg- newspapers had fired the American heart to such ment, without regard to the opinions which he expressed some time ago, and that if he had were ready to declare war for other people to changed his mind duty required him to change his course. This is precisely what he has done. and angry imputations of inconsistency ought not to disturb him in the slightest degree. His simply fired with patriotic fury without any memorandum to the Legislature is a perfectly frank statement of the reasons which now induce him to veto a charter which he was willing to recommend as a whole two months ago, believing that its merits outweighed its defects. During the interval further reflection, aided by continued observation of grave evils which the operation of the charter in its present form would perpetuate, has convinced him that he was wrong, and consequently, under a deep sense of his obligation to the community, he reverses his position. It is very easy to accuse him of inconsistency, and we observe that some members of the Legislature lost no time in doing so, in language which discloses their vulgarity, and, we hope, their apprehension also. What the Mayor has really shown is fidelity to his trust and contempt for shallow and noisy criticism. He is justified by all the evidence before him in believing that the charter as it was passed would work great harm to the people and that the people do not want it.

If yesterday had not been a short day with the Legislature and many of the members out of reach, it is probable that a majority might have been induced to rush the charter through a second time over the veto. The pleasure which that immediate action would have given to the minority who still assume to control legislative proceedings would have been very keen, and perhaps it may be enjoyed in somewhat smaller measure early next week. But, on the other hand, many Republicans representing country districts originally voted for the charter with a pretty strong conviction of the folly and injustice to which they were consenting. The Mayor's veto gives them an opportunity to withdraw from a position which they heartily dislike, and which we have not the slightest doubt that they are more than willing to abandon. The reins of the authority which they have generally acknowledged heretofore will have to be drawn very tight to keep them from bolting. Before Monday night, moreover, they are likely to receive a mass of additional proof that the people of this city are overwhelmingly opposed to having this or any other charter forced upon them. And it is just possible that the Repub-

which it will not dare to disregard. Whatever course the machine, the Legislature

done his duty and is entitled to public respect and gratitude.

PROTECTING THE FUR SEALS.

So much has been heard in the last dozen years about the fur seals of Behring Sea that the general public may well be weary of the theme. The Administration is, however, to be commended for bringing it again to the fore. No question of importance is ever properly to be shelved until it is settled, and it can never be satisfactorily settled until it is settled right. No such disposition has yet been made of the seal question, though there is really no good reason why it should not be. If the Administration persists in its earnest effort, it seems scarcely possible that Great Britain will prove recalcitrant. But if she does, one conclusive alternative will still remain to this Government. It can send a force to Behring Sea and end the seal question once and forever by exterminating the seals.

The present attempt is intended to obviate so harsh a measure, and only the co-operation of Great Britain is needed to make it successful. Pelagic sealing is the evil. It can be practically abolished by joint action of Great Britain and the United States. The United States has long been willing and eager for such action. But Great Britain has hung back. Why is perfectly evident. It is for the benefit of British Columbians. So long as pelagic sealing is permitted, or winked at, so long British Columbians can do a profitable business at it. But the moment it is prohibited their occupation is gone. For then the seals can be taken only on the Pribyloff Islands, and those islands belong to the United States.

It is not necessary again to enlarge in detail upon the cruelty, the wastefulness, and the altogether abominable character of pelagic sealing. Those things are already well enough known to this public. Perhaps they are not so well known in England. If they were, the British Government would surely, on the score of simple humanity, take prompt action in concert with the United States. The appointment by the President of an exceptionally capable and energetic commission ought to result in the desired consummation. If not, the alternative will have to be considered seriously, for the abatement of what has become an intolerable scandal.

"NO BETTER THAN A RAG."

That was a fine burst of oratorical indignation on the part of Senator Morgan, of Alabama. somewhere toward the end of his great speech on Cuba-which has been running now about a week and is liable to break out again, like Mauna Loa, almost any time-when he declared that if only one American citizen had been subjected to outrages in Cuba and the United States flag was not used to protect him, that symbol of free institutions was "no better than a rag." Senator Morgan is very much in earnest about Cuba. He thinks that the first duty of this Government is to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and the next to catch on to the first opportunity offered by any show of disrespect on the part of the Spanish authorities to an American citizen to send the Navy down there and blow the last vestige of Spanish oppression off the island. And if this isn't done he declares that the Star-Spangled Banner is "no better than a rag." It is a rather sweeping declaration, and has something of the savor of impatience. For Senator Morgan is not willing to wait for reasomble proofs that an American citizen has actually suffered injustice at the hands of the Spanish authorities before sending the Navy to call the latter to account at the mouth of its cannon. He can hardly keep his temper because Congress and the American people are not in just as great a hurry as he is to avenge wrongs that there's no certainty about. And if it isn't done at once and out of hand he sets down the flag of our Union as "no better than a rag." Possibly he is mistaken about that. He thought so once before, and changed his mind. He is not infallible, though he seems to be interminable. If he should show a little less eagerness and bring his perennial remarks to a cit would make himself more tolerable to a talkedto-death country.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba have certain ly treated this country, and especially that por tion of the people of this country who have a burning desire to extend the blessings of free institutions, including Free Silver and Free Trade, to all the islands of the sea, very shabbily. Not that they have abused and maltreated our citizens. That would have pleased us, for then we would have had a pretext for sweep cupied Navy and extending the area of freedom. The trouble is that they seem to have avoided it with the most exasperating caution. On several occasions when we had every encouragement for believing that the Spanish authorities in Cuba had been guilty of blood-curdling atrocities, and some of our most enterprising a point that several of our leading statesmen fight in, the Spanish Government has been mean enough not to have been guilty of any such atrocities-and where has that left us? Why, cause for it. Nothing is more humiliating to a proud-spirited people than that. It was a das tardly thing to do, on the part of the Spanish Government, to refrain from atrocities when it must have known that so many liberty-loving citizens of this free and enlightened Republic were just hankering for them.

Just think what a disappointment it was when, after some of our most widely circulated newspapers had fully decided to declare war against Spain because the insurgent chief Maceo had been killed in violation of the laws of war, it turned out that the Spanish military authoritles had utterly neglected-doubtless with malice prepense-to violate the laws of war in any particular. Then there was the case of the newspaper correspondent, who, aside from holding a commission from the insurgents and maintaining communications between them and their source of supplies, hadn't done a thing to Spain, but was held as a prisoner. The newspaper that employed him came very near declaring war against Spain on its own account for that outrage, and doubtless would have done so had not the depressing information arrived that the Spanish authorities were thwarting that noble purpose by treating the correspondent with the greatest kindness and consideration, and giving him every opportunity for "scooping" rival contemporaries with the latest and most authentic reports from the inside. Another case was that reported by the enterprising correspondent of another newspaper who saw an innocent woman stripped and searched under circumstances of the greatest indignity. That was a good cause for war until it appeared from the weman's own statement that she was actually doing the work of a spy, and that the Spanish military authorities had been mean enough to avoid any cause of war by treating her considerately and kindly. Then here is the latest hope of embrollment rudely dispelled by the intelligence that the Spanish authorities are not going to shoot the insurgent General Rivera. More than that, they have gone to work and released nearly all the American or pseudo-American citizens who have been imprisoned on the island for assisting the insurgents or some little thing like that.

In short, they seem to have done everything lican organization at to-morrow's session of the they could to cheat us out of a pretext for going political Sunday-school will receive a warning down there and driving them off the face of the island. The effect of this is very discouraging or the Governor may adopt, Mayor Strong has to that active though not numerous body of

citizens who desire to extend the blessings free institutions to the island of Cuba. It is also depressing to the newspaper proprietors who have hurled correspondent after correspondent into the seat of war in the vain hope that they would be so atrociously maltreated as to provoke National resentment and increase the circulation of their respective journals. And now Senator Morgan is making a speech much longer than the Pentateuch, the moral law and the statutes at large combined, in which he insists that we must find at least one American citizen who says he has been abused by the Spanish Government. And then if we do not go down there and clean up the island the flag we live under is "no better than a rag." chances are about a hundred to one that the war will be over and Cuba will be free before Senator Morgan gets within five hundred pages of his peroration.

A REPORTED OBJECTION.

The statement that Germany has formally protested against the proposed Tariff bill on account of its sugar schedule will hardly tend to produce the effect desired. No hostility to Germany has prompted the shaping of a measure to provide needed revenue for the United States Government and to give needed defence to American industries. The measure is so framed as to apply equally to several nations which in effect pay bounties on beet-sugar exports. This Nation has quite as much occasion to regard their payment of bountles as an unfriendly invasion of our market and an attack upon our industries as either of them can have to consider a counterbalancing duty an injury to its interests. Probably not many Senators or Representatives will be anxious to go home after a vote in favor of German and against American interests, if the German Government bluntly demands such a vote from them. The people of this country have been in the habit of supposing that they were sufficiently free to make their own revenue laws without consulting any foreign potentate.

But it is said, with an air of alarm, Germany can retaliate terribly by excluding American products from that country. Well, if our German friends choose to make their own bread and bacon more costly it is their right to do so. But the influence on American trade is not quite so obvious as some suppose. All foreign countries taken together require about a certain quantity of food and other supplies from us in order to live, and that because there are no other sources from which they can get what they need. If Germany pleases to take a larger part of the outside supply, and at a higher price, it seems tolerably clear that a smaller part of that outside supply will be left for other consuming countries, which will therefore be obliged to buy as much more from us, and very likely to pay a little higher price also. Americans can prob ably stand it, if Germans can. It is within the power of the German Government to require its subjects to raise more wheat and more pork, in stead of buying somewhere else at less than the cost of production in Germany. But making food dearer than in other countries with which German industries are competing may have something to do with the success of those industries. It is their affair, and they are at liberty if they choose to attend their own funeral.

This country is fortunately independent as to food supplies. It has decided to secure for itself a home supply of sugar, if it can do so with economical success. To that end it has full right to exclude foreign beet sugar alto gether, or to place such duties upon bounty-paid sugar from other countries as shall prevent them from defeating the plans and prostrating the industries of this Nation. It is not within the right of any other Power to dictate to the United States in that matter, or to regard its defence and development of its own industries as an act of unfriendliness. When German regulations virtually excluded American pork, contrary to treaties, it was not avowedly for the purpose of alding any German industry, but on the pretext that the meats exported were not wholesome. Hence it was perfectly legitimate for our Government to endeavor to remove the erroneous impression, and to guard against it by new methods of inspection. But it has not occurred to Americans that they had the right to object because German revenue laws are carefully framed to develop and defend German industries. After due consideration, it will probably appear to the German Government that it has no such right with respect to the National policy of the United States.

Sheehan has been jollying the Democrats in Washington by predicting the return of Tammany to power, a prospect as remote as his own return to Buffalo and resumption of official station there. Both have been weighed in the balances and found wanting, but not wanted any where at any price.

Five cents per annum is a slow reduction in the price of gas, but that is the result which it is now proposed to reach by legislative action. The exploit of the merciful Dutchman who cut his dog's tail off an inch at a time in order to proputated all at once was a parallel case perhaps equally to be commended for its wisdom

Oom Paul has ordered his grandson, Lieuten ant Eioff, to be brought to trial for observations insulting to Queen Victoria, and it will be of little use for that bumptious and refractory young officer to carry his case to the Court of Appeals, inasmuch as his astute and farseeing ancestor has made the decisions of that tribunal raad, which always does what he tells it to do. The outlook for the young lieutenant is a trifle squally, but if he will eat his leek quietly and apologize it is more than possible that his rugged old progenitor will tip him the wink of forgiveness whether the Queen be reconciled or

Public-spirited citizens have expressed strong opposition to the bill at Albany to lengthen the terms of the Subway Commissioners. It has been held to be a self-evident fact that the office of Subway Commissioner has ceased to be talk that the office has been kept in existence for the benefit of a few politicians, who want to draw large salaries and have the easiest pos-

Olney is going to write a book to defend his Cuban policy, the publication of which will reyeal to him the limited measure of public interest attaching to that line of action or any of its incidents. Not but what Olney is a clever man, who leaves an official record superior to his poli tics; but the time is crowded with insisten events, and the happenings of yesterday must be of peculiar importance to be remembered tomorrow. He might bear in mind the counsel of Lord Thurlow to a newly appointed judge to deliver his judgments with confidence, but to abstain from giving reasons for them, "for while," said the Chancellor, "your judgments would be "likely to be good ones, your reasons for them

and it will be interesting to see in what degree their predatory power is broken. If the insurance companies resist them successfully, other interests which they have been wont to lay under tribute may take heart of grace and do likewise. When none are left that they can "strike" they will have to disband for lack of plunder and provender, the only incitements which bring them into the field.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Charles S. Starkweather (Episcopal). who was removed from the Mayoralty of Superior, Wis., two years ago, by impeachment on charges of bribery, has just been re-elected Mayor of the city by a large majority. This result was due to his personal popularity, and to the general belief that the charges against him were trumped up by certain ring politicians whom he had antagonized. He is going to reform abuses in the government of the city.

The statue of Thomas Hughes, to be erected at granite pedestal, and will cost f1,000, all of which has been subscribed.

The royalist newspaper of Honolulu, in its issue of March 2, published the following: "The Queen will remain at Washington until-she is willing to leave, and, further, she will be in England at th Diamond Jubilee in June next, and will not return to Hawaii until after the September elections, the result of which will be forwarded to her either in the south of France or the Channel Islands." Grant Duff tells the following story of Lord

Houghton, in his reminiscences: "The Cosmopoli-tan Club was accustomed to meet in a room which had been Watts's studio, and on the walls of which hung an enormous picture by him of Theodora and Honoria.' Some one asked Lord Houghton what this represented. 'Oh,' he replied, 'you have heard of Watts's Hymns. These are Watts's Hers.'"

"The Boston Transcript" says: "General A. S Hartwell, a well-known citizen of Honolulu and a member of the bar of the Hawailan Islands, is in Boston, accompanied by one of his daughters. He law, and entered the Army at the breaking out of the war. Later he was breveted a brigadier-general. and commanded a brigade in the Department of the South in the latter part of the war. Soon after the close of the war he went to Hawall, and there be-came the first Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. When Kalakaua ascended the throne he was made his first Attorney-General.

Pope Leo XIII recently received a summons from notary in Syongyos, Hungary, informing him that \$10 had been left him by a priest named Anton Syurky, and telling him to come and claim the bequest, and to bring with him the official for of 5 florins and 75 kreutzers.

The Rev. Dr. S. J. Burrows has been compelled to resign the editorship of "The Christian Register" (Unitarian), of Boston, on account of his elec-

Karl Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, who died recently in Germany, was the son of Felix Mendelssohn-Bar-tholdy, the composer. He had been confined in an insane asylum for more than twenty years, and was generally supposed to have died years ago, so completely had he disappeared from the public eye. Indeed, his death was reported in 1874, and the Mendelssohn family of Berlin-a family of high promi neesson family of Berlin—a family of high profin-nence in the financial, literary and social circles of the German capital—had never denied it. He had written several historical and biographical works that were highly esteemed relating to the conflicts between Greece and Turkey since 1453. He was

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Since the arrest of the leader of the band of Jews who congregated in one of the public parks last week for religious services, people who are versed in Mosaic lore have been asked about the origin of the custom, which appeared to those who read about it like ancient sun-worship. The Rev. Dr. Max Schlessinger, of Albany, in commenting on the occurrence, says: "Our dear Russian brothers are hyper-orthodox. According to the Talmud (Berachoth, p. 59) he who happens to see the sun wher after twenty-eight years, he has completed his circuit, and at the spring solstice (the morning of the 4th day of Nisson) begins a new course, shall say a certain very short benediction. It is the me precept which demands of every Jew to praise God for everything striking and extraordi-nary-for instance, the trees in their blossom, the ocean, the rainbow, a wise man, a king, a friend whom he has not seen for some time, etc. There are no services whatever prescribed for this occasion, as there is for the reappearance of the new moon, nor were these Russlans bound to go out of their way to see the sun in his solstice. The only excuse they may find is in a remark of the Tal mud, that it is a meritorious work to calculate and watch the movements of the sun, moon and stars."

The Commercial Instinct.—Mr. Umpstein cam home with his eye blacked, his nose swollen and a few other injuries were scattered about his counter nce. 'Been helt up," he explained to his wife, as four dimes as pig as me, but I ma-

night."

"Vy didn't you gif up, Izzy?" asked his wife.

"Sufferin' Rebecca, voman! Don't you subbose lyant to git my money's vert?"—(Indianapolis Jour-

The good effect of Mr. Lehman's coaching of the Harvard crew is already showing itself. "The fact is," says "The Boston Transcript," "it is comparatively easy for any man of average ability to learn the Lehman stroke, as it requires only watermanship, which can be had by experience, and the rest is a perfectly natural stroke, i. e., compared with the work of former strokes. Several old carsmen claim that the Watson-Mumford stroke of last year led up to it to a certain extent, but lacked its length It certainly did as compared with the Watson clip of the year before, which was a 'fighting clip' and

A few years ago a new idea was introduced into horticulture, known as wild gardens. This simply means that certain flowers were to be permitted to grow wild, so as to imitate similar collections of beauty found in a state of nature. These wild gardens were of some extent, and would not be practicable in limited areas; but much could be done by allowing one or two species of plants to become, in a measure, wild. For instance, one may have a group of some half-dozen trees, or perhaps less; and plant snowdrops, crocuses, daffodils, liller of the valley, or any similar plant that could take care of treef in partial shade, and leave them there to their own devices from year to year. Little permanent groups of this kind, suffered to take on a natural character, add very much to the pleasures of gardening.—(Mechan's Monthly.

An Arkansas inventor has devised an alarm which

An Arkansas inventor has devised an alarm which goes off at any given time it may be set, and at the same time, it is said, it will lift the chimney from lamp and light it, replacing the chimney and ad-justing the flame. When he was about it, he ought to have constructed the thing so that it would light the fire in the morning and cook the breakfast be fore it waked up the family.

An Achievement Explained.—He is a little curly-haired, rosy-cheeked member of a boy choir. He had been having some trouble with a high note, but on this occasion sang it out with a clearness and vigor which surprised and delighted all his and vigor with an analysis of the choir.

"That was splendid," said the leader of the choir.

"You have been taking my advice and practising."

"No. I haven't practised it."

"I don't understand how else you accomplished

"Well, I'll tell you. Just before I came to that note I shut my eyes and made believe I was at a bail game and saw Cartwright steal a base."— (Washington Star.

The city of Paris is making a sanitary record of every building in the city. Since March, 1894, 35,000 houses have been described, and it is expected that the register will be completed by 1900. It contains for each house a description of the drains, cesspools and wells, and of the plumbing; a record of whatever deaths from contagious diseases have occurred in it, and of all disinfections and analyses of water.

She-Our minister does not jump at conclusions, He-I should say not. I never knew him to reach conclusion in less than an hour.—(Brooklyn Life.

When John C. Sheehan was in Washington the other day he told "The Washington Post" that this city, under its present administration, "is one of the worst governed cities in the world. Crime is rampant. Murders, burglaries and every sort of offences are frequent, but the authorities are powerless to stop the violations against law and order. The arrest of criminals is the exception, and not the rule." How the criminals and semi-criminals of Tammany Hall will laugh when they hear that their 'honored leader" has thus taken to rebuking sin!

"would be sure to be — bad ongs."

At Harrisburg the black horse cavalry appear in unusual force during the present session, and are attempting to "hold up" the insurance companies to the tune of \$30,000, which is to buy off threatened adverse legislation. The companies decline the propositior and bid the bandits do their worst, having confidence that the Governor and the courts will protect them. There is no State capital in the Union where these mounted Barabbases have had fuller swing in times past.

"honored leader" has thus taken to rebuking sin!

The politician, to be successful, must be up to the small tricks and methods which are calculated to impress the voters. Texas politicians have been quite original in this sort of campaigning. Up to the beginning of the Horge era, some ten or twelve of kissing the babies at picnics and telling lokes on the opposing candidate were what the candidates relied on chiefly to win favor. With Hogg some new styles of dramatic campaigning were introduced, such as drinking out of a pitcher or paying railroad fare, the idea being in the first instance to show the great unwashed" that he didn't put on airs after the manner of the stuck-up codish aristocracy; in the second, that he would not accept a courtesy at the people.—(Dalias News.

JAMESON TESTIFIES AGAIN GENERAL PORTER ENTERTAINED.

AN EFFORT TO ABSOLVE THE IMPERIAL AUTHORITIES.

HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH WILLOUGHBY DURING THE RAID-MAJOR HEANY, THE AMERICAN,

ALSO BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

London, April 9.-The Parliamentary Committee which is investigating the Transvaal raid held its sixteenth sitting to-day. There was a large attendance of Peers and members of Parliament. Dr. Jameson arrived with Sir John Willoughby, the military commander of the raid, and the former was again placed in the witness-box. The chair-man, William L. Jackson, member for North Leeds, Conservative, explained to Dr. Jameson the circumstances of Sir John Willoughby's refusal to divulge the subjects of the conversations regarding the raid which had taken place between them. In reply, Dr. Jameson said that if the committee had asked Sir John Willoughby to explain the circumstances under which a certain letter to the War Office was written he would probably have given the whole story. Dr. Jameson added:

"Since Tuesday last Sir John Willoughby and myself have reviewed our whole conversation of that six months, and the evidence I have already given represents the true conclusions. Sir John Willoughby learned that under certain circumstances his officers would be deprived of their commissions and he consulted me in regard to that fact. He afterward guaranteed them, rightly or wrongly, their commissions before they crossed the Transvaal border, and, by my advice, he sent a letter to the War Office with the view of saving his officers' careers from ruin. I did not see the letter before it was sent; but, when I ascertained its terms in the prison grounds of Holloway, I ob-

The chairman then proceeded to question Dr. Jameson as to whether the Imperial authorities referred to meant those of the Cape or of London. The witness replied that he had mostly in mind those of the Cape; but he was willing to admit that the officers might have formed an exaggerated idea and have gathered more therefrom than he intended to convey

As to Sir John Willoughby's guaranteeing the officers' commissions, Dr. Jameson admitted he would have done the same, because he expected the affair to succeed and was confident in that case that his

to succeed and was confident in that case that his countrymen would have forgiven him and would not have touched the officers' commissions. Sir John Willoughby then took the stand and admitted that the much-discussed letter was drafted by E. F. Hawksley, the lawyer of the British Chartered South Africa Company. Continuing, the witness said he supposed Dr. Jameson saw it before it was posted and was horrifled to discover he had not. He admitted he was quite wrong in using the words "Imperial authorities."

Dr. Jameson, during the course of his replies in-

ing that it would have been idiotic and absolutely untrue to say so.

Dr. Jameson absolutely denied having had any communication with England at that time, either by letter or by telegram.

In the cross-examination of Dr. Jameson, Sr. dichael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exhequer, warmly interjected the remark that if Dr. Jameson had done wrong he had been punished or so doing.

for so doing.

Sir John Willoughby, in telling his story, said he gathered from his talks with Dr. Jameson that if he succeeded in entering Johannesburg. Lord Rosmead (the Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa) would do the rest.

Major Heany, the American officer, was next examined. He denied that the message he took from the Reform Committee to Dr. Jameson, asking for a postponement of the latter's action, was submitted to er seen by Cecil Rhodes, as he expected Dr. Jameson would refuse to postpone taking action. The Johannesburg Burghers Congress had been held at Heidelberg, at which it was resolved to petition the Government to nationalize the railroads and cancel the dynamite monopoly, the former being adopted on the motion of Lieutenant Eloff, President Krüger's grandson.

Dr. Wolf, of the Reform Committee, was the next witness examined. He said he wanted Dr. Jameson to delay action, because the people of Johannesburg were not ready. Part of their plan was to seize the arsenal at Pretoria and get a supply, which they badly needed, of arms and ammunition. But, the witness added, the Boers got wind of the plot.

The committee then adjourned until April 30. Willoughby, in telling his story, said he

DISASTROUS FIREWORKS EXPLOSION.

TEN PEOPLE LOSE THEIR LIVES AND GREAT DAMAGE DONE AT BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, April 9 .- A great amount of damage with fireworks. The accident occurred near a block of buildings adjacent to the Bourse, and the buildings almost immediately caught fire. A whole block was destroyed before the flames were under control. Ten persons lost their lives through the explosion or

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL. OCCUMENTS IN LONDON WHICH, IT IS SAIL

WOULD REVEAL GREAT CORRUPTION.

London, April 9.-The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle" says: "It appears that the most incriminating document connection with the Panama scandals has not ft London. Its owner has been advised not to disclose its contents except upon the condition of als free return to France and his restoration to ivil rights. Those who have seen photographs of he papers declare that they include written requests for money, checks indersed by Senators and Deputies, and every evidence of the most shocking orruption."

NEW TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE.

London, April 9.-In the House of Commons to lay the Secretary of State for the Coionies, Joseph hamberlain, answering a question on the subject announced that a contract had been signed between canada and the Fattersons, of Newcastle, for a fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain. But. Mr. Chamberlain added, the con-tract still requires the sanction of the Imperial Government, which is considering the matter. In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain said it would be premature to make any further statements on the subject.

CONDOLENCE FROM THE KAISER. Berlin, April 2.-Emperor William has telegraphed to the widow of Dr. Von Stephan, the Imperial Post-

master, who died yesterday, saying:
"It should be consolation to you that your Emperor and King, the Fatherland and the world mourn with you. History will preserve your hushand's memory, and I shall ever remember his emi-nent services and unswerving loyalty under four Kings and three Emperors."
The Imperial Chanceller, Prince Hohenlohe, sent a similar telegram to the widow of Dr. Voa Stephan.

TO PRAY FOR RAIN IN AUSTRALIA. Sydney, N. S. W., April 9.-In view of the suffering from protracted drouth, the Government has proclaimed that April 16 be observed as a day of hu-miliation and prayer for rain.

OPPOSING A "TARIFF ON IDEAS" Paris, April 9.-The American Chamber of Com-

merce to-day passed a resolution opposing all duties on literary and artistic products as being "likely to crush the development of the artistic sentiment in the Nation, which sentiment is itself closely ailled to progress and industry." DENIAL OF A CAPE TOWN REPORT.

London, April 9.- The officials of the British Foreign Office deny that a British squadron is going to Delagoa Eay in order to take possession of Inyack Island, as announced by "The Cape Town Argus" on advices which it received from Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal. "MERELY FRIENDLY REPRESENTATIONS."

Rome, April 9.-The newspaper "Opinione" says to-day, when discussing the subject of the American tariff, that there is no question whatever that the protests by the Governments of Italy, Germany and the Netherlands are "merely friendly representa-

A PRINCETON CONCERT. An agreeable concert was given last evening in

the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden by the Princeton University Glee, Banjo and Mandolir the Frinceton University Giee, Banjo and Mandolin clubs. There was a good audience of the friends of the students, which warmly applauded the varied selections of vocal and instrumental music provided. The leaders were Lucius H. Miller, of the class of '77, of the Glee Club; Charles A. George, '77, of the Banjo Club, and Leland B. Terry, '77, of the Mandolin Club.

P. T. BARNUM'S PICTURES SOLD. The ancient and modern pictures included in the

estate of the late P. T. Barnum, the show man, were sold last night by B. Fish, the executor of the estate, at the Fifth Avenue Auction Room. The sale was slow. About seventy oil and water-color paintings by mediocre artists were disposed of for a few dollars each. One oil-painting brought just \$1. Two immense landscapes brought \$70 and \$60 respectively. There were only about fifty buyers present.

JUSTICE BARRETT NOT SO WELL. Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court, who has seen ill for several weeks at his home in the Osborne, Seventh-ave, and Fifty-seventh-st., had a slight relapse yesterday, the unfavorable weather having an adverse effect upon him.

RECEPTION AND SUPPER IN HIS HONOR AT THE AUTHORS' CLUB.

A farewell reception and supper for General Horace Porter were given by the Authors' Club at its rooms in the Carnegie Building last evening. General Porter is always among friends when he is at the Authors' Club, and the occasion last evening proved the high esteem in which he is evening proved the high esteem in which he is held by them. There were many prominent guests invited to be present, including Ambassadors John Hay and Andrew D. White The latter, unfor-tunately, were unable to attend. There were about one hundred members of the club and invited guests present, all of whom had an opportunity to meet the new Ambassador and listen to his enter-taining conversation.

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An informal but felicitous speech, introducing General Porter and congratulating him upon his appointment by President McKinley and upon his work in connection with the Grant Monument Association, the Inaugural parade at Washington and Sound Money parade in this city, was made by Oscar S. Straus, General Porter, thanking the club for its kindly greetings, made, as usual, an eloquent and witty speech.

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After the informal speaking a supper was served. Among the invited guests present were General Thomas H. Ruger, Ethan Allen, G. R. Blanchard, Isidor Straus, John E. Kellerd, Edwin C. Ward and Dr. Bolles. Among the members of the club present were Carl Schutz, William Dean Howells, F. Hopkinson Smith, Frank Stockton, Bronson Howard, Henry Marquand, Chancellor MacCracken, Senh Low, Ripley Hitchcock, Richard Watson Gilder, Henry Abbey, Arthur Elmore Bostwick, Thomas B. Connery, James Howard Bridge, Dr. Titus Munson Coan, Rossiter Johnson, Daniel Greenleaf Lawrence, George E. Waring, Jr., John D. Barry and James Herbert Morse.

THE PATRIARCHS DISSOLVE.

NO MORE BALLS TO BE GIVEN BY THE SOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Patriarche at the Waldorf yesterday it was decided that the association be dissolved. The Patriarchs comprised some of the leading citizens of New-York, and its balls, of which there have been several each year, have always been among the chief incidents of the social

G. G. Haven, the secretary, said last night that there was no significance in the dissolution; that the members had simply decided that it was not desirable to give any more balls.

MME. AGNES SORMA HERE.

THE FAMOUS ACTRESS TO APPEAR AT THE IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

Mme. Agnes Sorma, the celebrated German actress, accompanied by her husband, Herr von Mito, and her son, arrived from Germany yesterday on the steamer Havel. The party went to the Union Square Hotel. Mme. Sorma has come to this coununder the management of Heinrich Conried, and will appear for a season beginning on next Monday at the Irving Place Theatre. For years she has been one of the most popular actresses on the stage in Berlin, Vienna and throughout Ger-many. She is a handsome woman, with large and expressive eyes and a most attractive figure.

expressive eyes and a most attractive figure.

When seen yesterday Mme, Sorma expressed delight at the opportunity given her through Mr. Conried to become acquainted with the American public—an ambition which she long had had. She spoke entertainingly of her career in Germany, She appeared for the first time in Berlin in 1833, at the famous Deutscher Theatre, although she had presented children's roles to the public of Breslau, her native city, when only fourteen years old. Since 1833 her reputation has continued to grow, and she has won triumpn after triumph.

Mme, Sorma will make her first appearance in this city next Monday as Nora in Ibsen's "Doll House." She will also be seen in parts from Grill-parzer, Shakespeare, Hauptmann, Sardou and Goethe.

There has been a large advance sale of seats for

There has been a large advance sale of seats for the season at the Irving Place Theatre.

UNION OF ST. ANN'S AND ST. MATTHEWS

VESTRY OF THE FORMER DECIDE ON CONSOLIDA-TION, BUT THE OPPOSITION MAY CARRY THE MATTER TO THE COURTS.

The wardens and vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish yesterday took the final votes in favor of consoli-dation with St. Matthew's, in West Eighty-fifthst. The move was decided on by a very close vote and under strong opposition, which may manifest itself later in an appeal to the courts,

'Yesterday's meeting of the wardens and vestry-Yesterday's meeting of the wardens and vestrymen of St. Ann's was held in St. John's Church, at West Eleventh-st. and Waverley Place. There was a long discussion as to whether or not the two churches should consolidate. When the vote was taken it was found to stand equally divided. John H. Comer and William O. Fitzgerald, wardens, and Henry J. Haight and A. A. Barnes, vestrymen, were strongly opposed to any consolidation. George F. Oerstell, Waiter B. Tufts, Robert H. Lockwood and Dr. J. Howard Reed, vestrymen, favored a consolidation. Then there was another long discussion, which was ended when the Rev. Dr. E. H. Kraus, rector of St. Ann's, who also had a vote, cast the deciding one in favor of consolidation.

Mr. Comer, who had handed in his resignation at a former meeting on March 30, recalled it at yesterday's meeting. Then a protest was presented at a former meeting on March 30, recailed it at yesterday's meeting. Then a protest was presented from a large number of deat-mutes who are members of the congregation. At the March meeting they had declared for consolidation, but yesterday they served notice that they were opposed to it. The protest said they had agreed to consolidation under a misapprehension, and that they wanted it understood that they objected to any of the funds of their church being turned over to the benefit of St. Matthew's Church. It is now understood that the matter will be in the courts before any further meetings are held.

PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURES SOLD.

ABOUT \$21,000 AT AUCTION.

A sale of modern oil paintings and sculpture was held by Thomas E. Kirby, auctioneer, at the American Art Galleries, Mad'son Square South, last evening. There was a large attendance, and in some instances the bidding was spirited. Prices ranged from \$15 to \$7,600 a picture Mr. Kirby said that from \$15 to \$7,900 a picture Mr. Kirby said that "while some pictures were sold at ridiculously low prices, others realized fair prices, in view of the hard times." Forty-nine paintings owned by the estate of George F. Tyler, of Philadelphia, were sold for \$12,207.0°, the principal sales being as follows: "Leaving the Cathedrah," by Eugene Louis Gabriel Isabey, \$1,600, bought by Knoedler & Co.; Moorish Children," by N. V. Diaz, \$1,000, bought by B. B. Samuels; "Anteroom of the Duke of Alva," by Eduardo Zamacois, \$2,325; "Landscape and Cattle," by Constantine Troyon, \$7,000, bought by James Brite; "Landscape and Lake," by J. B. C. Corot, \$2,550, bought by Frederick Layton, of Milwaukee. Five pieces of sculpture belonging to the Tyler estate were sold for \$750, a bust of Proserpine by Hiram Powers, with marble pedestal, being knocked down for \$400.

Two large paintings by Diaz, entitled, respectively.

estal, being knocked down for \$400.

Two large paintings by Diaz, entitled, respectively. "Spring" and "Autumn." and intended to be companion pictures, which were said to have cost originally \$5,000 for the pair, were sold for \$1,200, by order of the Continental Trust Company, trustees, as follows: "Spring," for \$4,200, to Edward Brandus; "Autumn," for \$5,000, to P. J. Smith. The amount realized for all the pictures and sculpture was \$50,117.50.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL MERRITT.

General Wesley Merritt, the new commander of the Department of the East, arrived in the city 6:30 o'clock last evening over the Pennsylvania Railroad. General Merritt came here directly from Chicago. He was accompanied by his personal staff, composed of Lieutenants Henry C. Hale, Lewis H. Strothers and T. Bentley Mott, The party was met at the station by Colonel Corbin and were driven to the Waldorf. General Merritt said last night that he was feeling well after his trip, and was ready to assume his duties at once.

PHI DELTA THETA MEN DINE.

Forty members of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity Were present last night at the annual dinner of the New-York Alumni Association at the Waldorf. Julius M. Mayer presided. During the progress of the dinner the members enjoyed themselves singing college songs, and, the substantial portion of the repast disposed of, F. A. Winslow spoke briefly of the fraternity, whose aim he said was to be National in scope and American in sentiment. Other addresses were made by Thomas H. Baskerville, Frank S. Angell and J. C. Moore, Jr. Among those present were C. A. Winter, Colonel C. J. Wright. Port Wheeler, William D. Buckner, G. P. Bryant, W. P. Halley, Frank C. Young and L. E. A. Drummond. were present last night at the annual dinner of the

MR. DALY'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. Daly has announced the arrangement of plays at his theatre for nearly all the remaining part of the season. Next week "The Geisha" will be played on Wednesday evening, and "The Tempest" at every other performance of the week, including the two matinees. There will be no performance on the evening of Good Friday. There will be a charity performance of "The Tempest" on Menday afternoon, April 19, and it will be played again in the evening. On Tuesday evening and Wednesday afternoon of that week Miss Rehan will appear—in what plays it is not yet announced. "The Geisha" will be given for the last time on Thursday evening. Friday evening, Shakespeare's birthday, will be observed by Miss Rehan's appearance in "As You Like It. On Saturday afternoon and evening Miss Rehan and the company will make their last appearances for the season, in "The Hunchback," which has not been acted at this theatre in a considerable period. plays at his theatre for nearly all the remaining

FROM ELLSWORTH'S END OF THE STATE.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

If all the newspaper portraits were as admirates those in The New-York Tribune, no reasonate persons could object to baving their pictures at lance.